

Admiral Fletcher Is Inventor, Lawyer, and Fighter of Ability

Commander of the American
Fleet Off the Coast of Mex-
ico Is Possessor of Varied
Talents.

An inventor, a really great inventor, directed the United States fleet off the Atlantic coast of Mexico. Also Frank Friday Fletcher, rear admiral, is a lawyer, a diplomat, and a gentleman. Besides which, he is an excellent sea commander and a fighter of acknowledged ability. With Fletcher on the bridge of the flagship, Washington does not worry. The navy demands considerable of a man today. He must be sailor, mechanic, student of international law, society man, diplomat, and a few more. Of course, some naval officers are deficient in certain of these points, but make up for this by excellence in others. Fletcher is great in all these lines and in addition he has added to the efficiency of our navy by a series of remarkable inventions. Some of the most valuable contrivances in use aboard craft of our fleet originated in his fertile brain.

His long will be known among navy men for the Fletcher breech-closing mechanism. The device is a wonder of efficiency. It shuts the breech of a rapid-fire gun in the quickest imaginable time and with the fewest possible motions.

Then he has invented a gun mount, an arrangement of truncated cones on a roller path, by which friction is reduced to such a point that a weapon weighing thousands of pounds can be trained laterally with one finger and clamped instantly to fix it upon the target. He also has revolutionized the use of torpedoes with his research into the behavior of these dread messengers of the sea. He has corrected many previous errors of range. All these things will count heavily when the successor of Rear Admiral Badger, in command of the Atlantic fleet, comes to be chosen next spring. Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow might succeed him, but a few stirring events in Mexican waters may change the plans and hand the plum over to Fletcher.

Five Years at Annapolis.

It is remarkable that a man of such truly great attainments as a scientist should have taken five years to go through the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Yet such is the case. His middle name, by the way, is half nickname. He was born in Ohio, on November 23, 1862, which was a Friday. On this account his father used to dub him "my little man Friday." His father died when he was seven, but the name stuck. He was appointed to Annapolis at the age of fourteen and earned the Academy by an elder brother. The latter when called upon to put the youngster's name down on the roster of boys entering the Naval Academy, wrote "Frank Friday Fletcher." And so the name was carried along into the Academy. The bearer never has been able to shake it off.

Friday Fletcher, as he was now called, graduated from Annapolis June 23, 1885, after a course in which he had shown no special brilliance. His first job showed the kind of talent that was in him. He was assigned to duty on board the United States steamer Tuscarora, engaged in surveying a submarine route for a projected cable to connect California with Japan. This involved an exploration of the ocean depths. The vessel sought Tuscarora discovered the deepest hole that exists anywhere in the world. This marine abyss, called the "Tuscarora Trench," goes down at five and a quarter miles. The soundings are that deep and level to touch bottom.

Began as Inventor.

Thus introduced to the scientific side of the navy, Fletcher started right out in the invention line. He sandwiched periods of invention between cruises which brought him most varied sea service.

In 1878-1881 he was aboard the Ticonderoga, a steamship commanded by Commodore R. W. Schufeldt, which Congress sent around the world on a commercial and diplomatic cruise. The vessel sought especially a treaty with Korea, which would protect the lives and property of Americans. When the Ticonderoga entered the harbor of Fusan, May 14, 1880, the officials had not received a letter from Commodore Schufeldt because the King of Korea had not been correctly designated as King of Chosen—"King of the Land of the Morning Calm." With a derisive salute from the Korean forts the Ticonderoga departed. She proceeded to China, Korea's suzerain, and spent a year there in diplomatic work which resulted in a triumphal return to Korea. A treaty was signed in a temporary pavilion erected on a point of land opposite the ship. Young Fletcher learned valuable lessons about dealing with nations which cannot be depended upon to observe the canons of international law. Longitude and yellow fever now engaged Fletcher's attention. They were closely joined. Fletcher was assigned to an expedition which had in view the determination of the longitude of a series of points in South and Central America. The task was extremely difficult. Using only meager means of transportation, the naval officers had to penetrate dense jungles, cross dangerous rivers, and scale high peaks. On his way back from the Peruvian Andes Fletcher reached the

city of Panama. Yellow fever was killing off the population so fast the living could not bury the dead for fourteen days. Fletcher and his companion labored to aid the stricken city.

Commanded the Cushing.

He then took up a series of varied duties, commanding the torpedo-boat Cushing, the gunboats Kanaehwa, and Eagle, the cruiser Raleigh, and the battleship Vermont. All the time he was working on his inventions.

While other officers were tripping the light fantastic in some foreign port or exploring an ancient ruin he was hard at work on his books, making imposing mathematical calculations, and studying the action of various details of the modern battleship.

Ordnance was his great hobby. He never tired of tinkering about the big guns, watching their action, wondering how they might be improved. Even back in 1885 when he was only a lieutenant he was known as one of the best of the young ordnance experts of the navy. Ten years later he was still a lieutenant, now of senior grade, and these ten years had increased wonderfully his reputation. He was recognized as one of the greatest ordnance experts of the United States.

Through the struggle of the Spanish-American war Lieut. Fletcher was assigned to the Ordnance Department at Washington, up which the navy to a great degree depended for its victories of Manila and Santiago. The position occupied by the young lieutenant was almost unheard of for an officer of that grade.

Made a Commander.

"After the war with Spain, Fletcher was relieved of his arduous desk work and sent to sea. In March, 1904, he was promoted to commander and soon afterward was made inspector of ordnance in the Bureau of Ordnance, Department of the Navy. March 15, 1905, he was again ordered to sea, this time as chief of staff of the Asiatic fleet. This high position he relinquished in November of the same year to take his first big sea command, that of the cruiser Raleigh.

Two years later Fletcher was brought home from the Raleigh to assume an important position in the Naval War College at Newport and from Newport he returned to duty in Washington as a member of the special ordnance board.

Then followed a succession of commands. He was executive officer of one of the battleships that made the famous voyage around the world in 1908 and was in command of the Vermont when the Atlantic fleet passed in review before President Taft in 1910. He served on the staff of Secretary of the Navy Meyer and on August 1, of last year, was sent to sea as rear admiral commanding the Fourth Division of the Atlantic fleet. He has been with the fleet ever since and is now commander of the Third Division.

Immediately after the assassination of President Madero, Admiral Fletcher was ordered to Mexican waters. His flagship is the battleship Rhode Island and there are also under him the battleships Nebraska, Virginia, New Jersey, Michigan, South Carolina, and Louisiana; the cruisers Tacoma and Chester, the gunboats Wheeling, and the supply ship Culgoos.

Wants Capable Sailors.

Despite Fletcher's enviable record as a scientist, he is known among navy men for his insistence that every officer should be a capable sailor. This is his criticism of modern navies that the men are taught so much mechanics they are likely to forget to be sailors.

Fletcher is a kindly, pleasant man, not at all the bluff sailor of fiction. He is medium tall, neither thin nor stout and rugged rather than handsome. His eyes are dark and flashing. He is almost universally liked.

The scientist-sailor did not marry until he reached middle age. His wife was a Washington girl, Miss Susan H. Weston. They have two daughters and five when at 1440 Massachusetts avenue, Washington. Their marriage took place in 1885. Fletcher is not greatly inclined to social activities, but is a member of the Chevy Chase and the Army and Navy clubs in Washington, and of the New York Yacht Club.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

Revolutions Use of Torpedoes—Will Long Be Known for His Breech-Closing Mechanism.

TWO LEADERS OF INDUSTRY URGE A SHORTER WORK DAY

Former Vice President of
Steel Corporation Hopes
Twelve-hour System Will
Be Abolished Soon.

Editor's Note—Seldom have men of high positions in American industry made such clear-cut, outspoken, and convincing statements in favor of a shorter workday as those which appear in the article by Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Bird. In the light of our announcement of the administration regarding the eight-hour day, the article is of unusual significance.

By WILLIAM B. DICKINSON,
Former Vice President United States Steel Corporation.

(Exclusive Service The Survey Press Bureau.)
What are my views as to the twelve-hour day in the steel industry?

If the steel corporation is permitted by the courts to continue practically as at present organized, the conditions of employment established by it must ultimately prevail in the entire steel industry. My comments will, therefore, deal mainly with that corporation. The committee of stockholders of the steel corporation appointed at the meeting of April 17, 1911, commented on this subject as follows:

"We are of the opinion that a twelve-hour day of labor followed continuously by any group of men for any considerable number of years, means a decreasing of the efficiency and lessening of the vigor and virility of such men."

I heartily endorse this opinion, and will further state that in my judgment a large proportion of the steel workers who, from early manhood, work twelve hours a day, are old men at forty. This is particularly true of those exposed to great changes of temperature.

The finance committee, as a result of the stockholders' committee report, appointed Federal Roberts and Mr. Farrell as a committee to consider "what, if any arrangement, with a view to reducing the twelve-hour day in so far as it now exists among the employees of the subsidiary companies, is reasonable, just, and practicable."

Although more than a year has elapsed, I am reliably informed that there has been no report from the committee.

Corporation Not Responsible.

The corporation is, of course, not responsible for the existence of the twelve-hour day, having inherited it from its subsidiary companies. The corporation officials, in considering a change to an eight-hour day which, in the continuous processes is the only alternative, are confronted with a serious problem which cannot be solved offhand merely by an editorial in the newspapers.

To effect such a change would, of course, require sufficient time to secure the necessary additional men. However, similar practical difficulties have been overcome in the handling of the enormously increased capacity during the past ten years, especially at such works as Gary, Lorain, and in the Monongahela Valley.

It is not to be denied that in some cases the workmen do not desire a shorter workday. This same statement was made as an excuse for the seven-day week, but in both cases it has come from that migratory class of laborers whose sole aim is to quickly accumulate some money and return to Europe, and who, in order to do so, are willing to live and work under conditions which are physically and mentally and morally debilitating.

It is not reasonable to permit this class to fix standards for American citizens.

The directing minds of the steel corporation have been shown themselves on other questions, keenly susceptible to public opinion. In abolishing the seven-day week, establishing a pension fund, permitting employees to purchase stock on especially favorable terms, and in the magnificent campaign to insure safety to all employees, they are deserving of the highest praise.

Prompt Action Wanted.

I am hopeful that they will further commend their great corporation to the favor of the American people by prompt and voluntary action looking to the abolition of the twelve-hour day as rapidly as circumstances permit.

A more specific question is: Can the manufacturers afford an eight-hour day? I believe the advantage to be derived from more efficient, because less exhausted, workmen will, to a great extent, offset whatever additional cost may be involved; but aside from this, I am of the opinion that the steel companies today can afford to change from a twelve-hour to an eight-hour day in all those processes which are necessarily continuous.

In other departments a ten-hour day is practically feasible. Recently, the steel workers were actually increased so that a fair return on the investment could not be secured at present selling prices, then part of the burden should be shifted to the consumer by advancing prices. This

BUST OF PATRON OF AMERICAN
GOLF ORDERED BY FRICK.

Following the lead of New York, it appears that the entire country is "dancing mad." Even Pavlova, the Russian dancer, is enjoying the sensation of dancing for her own pleasure instead of a commercial purpose. Recently at the conclusion of a dance matinee at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, where that enormous auditorium was packed to the top-most ceiling, she concluded the entertainment by engaging with the utmost abandon, in a tango dance with Thomas Allen Rector, a young dancer who has been chosen by the smart set of New York to teach them the intricacies of the tango and maxixe Brazilian. Hardly a benefit performance has been given in New York the past week—and there were several each night—that did not contain the name of Rector or some other promising dancer. Even stately Anna Case, the Metropolitan Opera Company prima donna, gave a public exhibition with Mr. Rector at one of the prominent hotels, and staid ballet and broken waltzes, with their engagements to interfere with the pleasures of their terephorean trippings.

LAIRD IN "TENT SHOW."

Singing of MacLaine Does Not Bring Much Cash.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, Jan. 2.—MacLaine Lochbule, the Scottish laird, who not long since sang comic songs in New York at a princely salary, has just concluded a tour in his native Highlands with a music hall company, which, in England, is called a "fit-up show," playing in tents, at village halls, and all sorts of holes and corners.

The venture was a financial failure, but appears to have afforded the young laird much amusement. He was accompanied and stage managed by his sister, Mrs. Moritz, wife of a Manchester doctor, who now entertains her friends by giving luncheon or dines out by giving imitations of the music hall artists with whom she had to mix.

MacLaine is a grandson of the Duke of Argyll, and a close friend of the Duke of Devonshire. He is a member of the House of Commons, and is a member of the House of Lords. He is a member of the House of Commons, and is a member of the House of Lords.

MacLaine is a grandson of the Duke of Argyll, and a close friend of the Duke of Devonshire. He is a member of the House of Commons, and is a member of the House of Lords. He is a member of the House of Commons, and is a member of the House of Lords.

MacLaine is a grandson of the Duke of Argyll, and a close friend of the Duke of Devonshire. He is a member of the House of Commons, and is a member of the House of Lords. He is a member of the House of Commons, and is a member of the House of Lords.

is, however, in my opinion, a remote consideration. It is not this that the matter of the principal business of each generation of men is, not to produce cheaply any article of merchandise, however important to the well-being of society, but to be able to insure large profits to any investor, however enterprising and deserving he may be, but to live normal human lives and to so maintain living conditions that successive generations may not be handicapped in keeping the same standards.

In the Local Churches.

Invitations have been sent out for a reception to Dr. and Mrs. McKim in honor of Dr. McKim's twenty-fifth anniversary.

Twenty-fifth anniversary. The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. McKim, of the Church of the Epiphany, request the pleasure of your company at a reception.

To be given in honor of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. McKim, at the Parish House, on the evening of Wednesday, January 7, at 8 o'clock.

Two notable achievements distinguish Dr. McKim's rectorship of Epiphany Church, and for the accomplishment of which he is entitled to great credit: these are the raising of a sum of money now amounting to \$25,000 for the endowment of the church, and the other is the erection of the magnificent parish hall, which has no equal in the diocese.

Dr. McKim has been wise in creating this endowment fund. Epiphany has been for some time past, and will be still more in the future, a downtown parish, the frequent characteristic of which is a warping population of people unable to support the church as it has been supported in earlier days. The tendency of people is always to move uptown, and the great temptation for a parish church is to follow the people.

A far more commendable thing is for it to remain where it is and minister to those who fill the places vacated by the well-to-do. Epiphany Parish is deserving of special honor in this respect. The parish that remains under such conditions absolutely needs an endowment if its work is to be maintained at its former high level. Owing to the wise method of Dr. McKim in this matter, this parish is suffering no diminution in the realm of its influence or in its activities.

The rector hopes that the round sum of \$25,000, now being received, will be very shortly. In this all well-wishers of the church will share his desire.

Invitations are also out for the consecration of the Rev. Frederick B. Howden. They run as follows:

The Vestry and Congregation of Saint John's Church, Georgetown, District of Columbia, at the Convention of the Reverend Frederick B. Howden.

at the Missionary District of New Mexico, at Saint John's Church, Georgetown, District of Columbia, on January 11, 1914, at 11 o'clock.

Admission tickets have been sent out to those entitled to a vote. The chairman of the committee charged with the seating of the congregation is the Rev. Edward S. Dunlap, of St. John's Church, Fifteenth and H streets.

An evangelical campaign of ten Protestant churches in Southwest Washington will be begun on Monday night at Ryland Methodist Episcopal Church at Ninth and D streets southwest. Subsequent meetings will be held at that church each night during the week. The following week meetings will be held in another church to be selected. While these meetings are in progress, there will be a men's class meeting every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the first to be held at Fifth Baptist Church. Children's services will be held every Friday afternoon at 3:30 p. m.

Among Social Clubs.

This bill was defeated. One of the arguments used against it was that the extra expense of the three-shift system would drive the paper industry out of the State. Such an argument is unsound. I doubt very much whether the increased cost of labor due to a change from the two-to-four to the three-shift system, paper mill, representing as it does, I think, approximately not over 2 percent of the average value of the product, could be sufficient to drive any one out of the paper business. Furthermore, I doubt whether it is true that it costs more that amount, because I believe that mills that run on the eight-hour basis, or three-to-four, as compared to the twelve-hour or the ten-hour basis, produce more paper and better paper, due to the improved spirit among the men and due to the physical capacity of the men to do better work.

It wouldn't take much better spirit or much better physical capacity on the part of the men to produce enough better and enough more paper in any paper mill to more than offset the increase in the labor cost of three-to-four, as against two-to-four, systems. Furthermore, if it is necessary for any mill in order to exist to employ men seventy-two hours a week year in and year out, the sooner that mill is removed from the State and the country the better will it be for the men and women of the country.

What I ought to have passed, and some time ago, was a bill to change the law. The public is becoming more alive each year to the economic waste of excessive hours of labor. It will demand legislation to correct this evil, because it will be remedied satisfactorily in no other way.

Junior League of Washington.

A regular meeting of the Junior League was held last Sunday in the Home Life Insurance Building, Fifth and G streets northwest. The president, Harry Cohen, presided.

The following were admitted as members of the Junior League: Messrs. Ben Morris, William Mazon, Herman Shapiro, Morris Sherman, Ben Freedman, Louis Grossberg, B. Herman, and Miss Leah Grossman. The plan committee submitted a report to the effect that the program for the future concert has been completed.

A committee was appointed to complete arrangements for two excursions to be given in the summer, a moonlight to Indian Head and an excursion to Colonial Beach.

Internacia Klubo.

The Internacia Klubo of Esperantists was pleasantly entertained by the reading of a letter recently received from a Bulgarian prisoner in the hands of the Roumanians. It was explained that the lost letter had been intercepted and the prisoner called up before the officers to read it. These officers looked over the shoulder of the prisoner while he read. On his conclusion they expressed satisfaction with the clearness of the Esperanto letter and that in a short time they would take up the study of that language.

The proposition to change the weekly meeting night from Monday to Wednesday was discussed by Prof. Mayer, N. S. Guilmont, J. A. Shell, D. C. Condon, G. C. Stark, F. A. Preston, and H. A. Babcock, but was deferred until the first January meeting.

Gesellig Literarischer Verein.

A very beautiful Christmas festival was given by